

Views of
NEW YORK

New York

✻ ✻ ✻ It is a City of Superlatives

WHILE London may surpass it in point of population, and Paris in art and architecture, yet from the point of view of the living world—of industrial achievement—of commercial ambition—New York stands alone. Business, wealth, stupendous enterprises faultlessly consummated, gigantic undertakings that are impossible in the old world, flourish in New York, and failure in the broadest sense is an unknown quantity.

Twenty-storied buildings, mile-long bridges, tunnels beneath the earth, and elevated railroads above it, all contribute to reveal the limitless powers that here exist to satisfy the equally limitless necessities of the greatest city, in the greatest nation on earth. Geographical conditions have had much to do with this. The long and narrow Island of Manhattan has forced the City's growth in one direction only, hence a congested business district, and the greatest need of rapid transit. The skyscraper, the express elevator, the fast trolleys and trains are the logical outcome of such conditions. And Americanism rises to the task, overcomes every obstacle, and works out a commercial salvation impossible in any other country on the globe.

New York is now the financial and business center of the world. Its bank clearings exceed those of London nearly 50 per cent, and now that the manufactures of the United States exceed in volume those of any other country, New York has naturally become the greatest mart for the buying and selling of merchandise the world over.

No vista of man's achievement can compare with the view spread before the traveller as his ocean steamship enters New York Harbor. The skyline is a study of heights and angles, of gigantic buildings following each other in rapid succession, that may well amaze mankind. Only a few years ago, the World Building, with its fourteen stories taxed credibility. Now this is but a pigmy compared with the American Surety, Bowling Green, Commercial Cable, the "Flatiron" and a score of others, while over all towers that enormous pile of steel and stone, the Park Row building, a straight shaft toward the blue sky counting thirty-one stories, and measuring from sub-basement to flagstaff, 550 feet.

No city in the world possesses such magnificent hotels, nor so many of them—perfect palaces catering to the most fastidious tastes of a discriminating public. Then there are the parks—Central, Prospect, Bronx, Van Courtland and a hundred others comprising unquestionably the largest and most elaborate park system in the world. Not less noted are the houses of New York's multi-millionaires; fabulous in magnificence they adorn Fifth Avenue, Riverside Drive and a score of lesser boulevards.

Nothing daunts the audacious boldness of New York. When one considers the calm proposal of the Pennsylvania Railroad to construct its tunnel from Jersey City under the Hudson, across Manhattan and again under the East River to Brooklyn—of the rapid transit subway now nearing completion, of the gigantic new East River bridge, of the projected theatres, hotels, office buildings, department stores and all the rest, he may well pause in wonder and say, is there any limit to an American's ambition—determination—power—achievement? WHAT NEXT!

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CITY HALL PARK is the center of political life in New York. Standing on the steps of this famous building, one gets a remarkable view of city life. Located near the entrance to Brooklyn Bridge, in close contact with the Post Office and Newspaper Row, and surrounded by many characteristic skyscrapers, it is one of the most interesting points in the city. Probably at no other point are there so many thousands of people in sight. Beneath the park has been constructed one of the great stations for the new tunnel, and it was directly in front of City Hall that the ground was first broken for this gigantic undertaking.

#1600



BROADWAY AT 32d. STREET—Probably at no point in New York except the bridge is street traffic so congested as at this corner. Surface cars moving in rapid succession on both Broadway and Sixth Avenue in addition to the trains of the elevated road and the vast army of pedestrians and vehicles make this one of the most difficult crossings in New York.



BATTERY PARK is the southern terminus of the city from which part a fine view of the bay may be obtained. The view 20 story White building presents an imposing front. On the right stands the Produce Exchange. The World building forms a worthy background for the Nathan Hale Statue in City Hall Park. MADISON SQUARE is but one of the many fresh air spots scattered throughout the city.



MULBERRY BEND PARK running from Bayard to Park Street and from Mulberry to Baxter Street contains 23.4 acres of well-kept lawn. Its hundreds of settees afford pleasant opportunity for the noon-day rest of surrounding inhabitants.

TRINITY makes a pleasant break in the Broadway canyon. Standing in the very midst of the hurrying business crowd, it is a daily inspiration to toiling thousands.



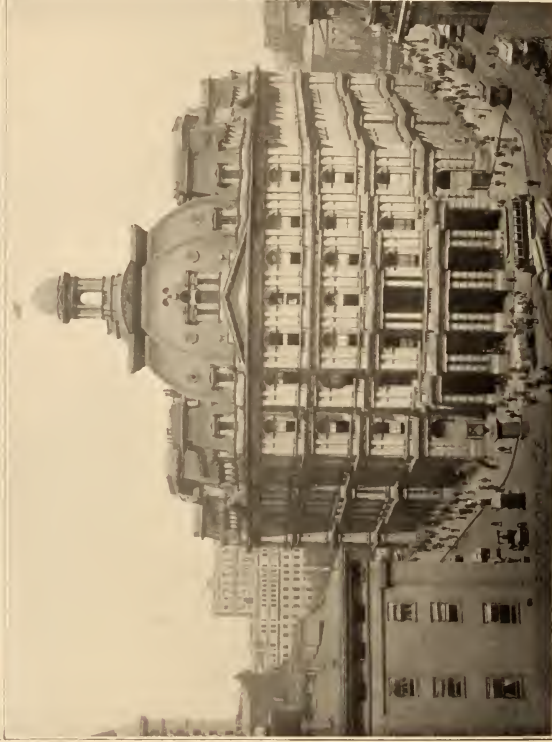
BROADWAY SOUTH FROM CHAMBERS STREET. Broadway is the great avenue of New York's business life. No other street in the world shows such activity, such variety of architecture, such a throng of people. The surface cars follow each other in such rapid succession that they seem like one continuous equipage. Mile after mile one sees the never ending procession. Broadway starts at Bowling Green and extends to Yonkers, a distance of 14 miles.



WALL STREET, the money center of America, the text for political trades, the target for many a sermon. Fortunes made or lost here. In the center is the Trinity Church at which Point Wall Street starts, extending to the East River. The first building to the right is the United States Federal Reserve Bank. The building to the left is the Gillender Building. Wall Street derived its name from the wall built by Governor Stuyvesant in 1653 for the defence of the city.



APPELLATE COURT



AT CORNER OF MADISON AVENUE and 25th Street Is located the Court House of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. This is a building of rare beauty. Its exterior is adorned with sculpture, while within are mural decorations by the best American artists.

THE POST OFFICE, erected in 1875 at a cost of about \$1,000,000, is one of the most imposing buildings in New York. An average of 10,000,000 pieces of mail matter is handled here daily.



BROAD STREET—The financial institutions of Wall Street have overflowed into Broad Street. On the left can be seen the office of J. Pierpont Morgan.

THE BOWERY derived its name in the old Dutch days from the boweries or farms between which it ran. It is one of the well-known spots about New York—is lined with concert halls, dime museums, stores and beer saloons and also boasts the largest savings bank in the world.



THE FLATIRON BUILDING

THE FULLER BUILDING, popularly known as the "Flatiron," is located on Broadway at the intersection of 23rd Street and Fifth Avenue. Its peculiar shape and its extraordinary height make it one of the most conspicuous and unique structures in New York.



PARK ROW BUILDING—This is the highest of New York's many skyscrapers, and surpasses anything of its kind in the world. It is located on Park Row near the Post Office. It is 61 stories high and measures 390 feet from sidewalk to top of tower.



THE EMPIRE BUILDING at 71 Broadway is one of the most notable skyscrapers. It is twenty stories high and is one of the best equipped office structures in the city



BOWLING GREEN BUILDING located on lower Broadway and facing Bowling Green is one of the many immense office buildings to be seen throughout the business district.



THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, located at 15 William Street has a capital of \$2,000,000, and has numerous branches at various points throughout the city.



THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE occupies a handsome building on Hanover Square. It is of yellow brick with stone facings and cost upwards of \$1,000,000.



GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 42nd Street to 45th Street, used by the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. and the New York New Haven & Hartford R. R. About 350 trains arrive and depart daily.



THE WALDORF-ASTORIA is the largest and most luxurious hotel in the world. It is supposed to have cost upwards of \$12,000,000. There are accommodations for between 1400 and 1500 guests. The ball room is one of unsurpassed magnificence, and sumptuous functions and decorations prevail throughout the house.

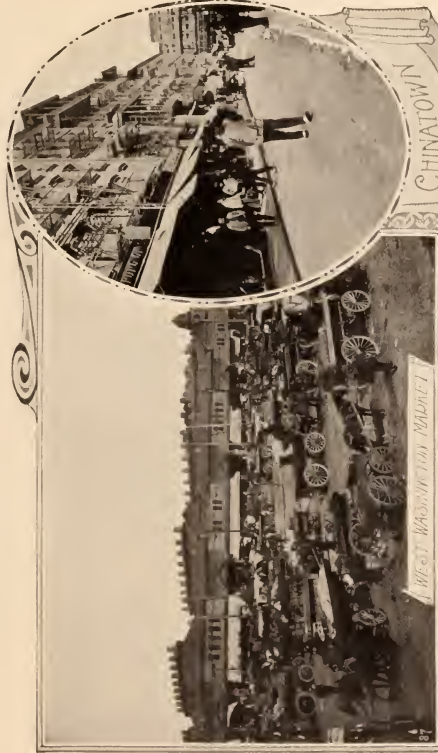


THE EIGHTH REGIMENT ARMORY at Park (4th) Avenue and 94th Street is one of the most commodious of the many buildings throughout the city devoted to the use of the National Guard.



THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE now occupies its new marble building, costing over \$1,000,000. This institution is known throughout the world for its enormous financial transactions running into millions of dollars each day.

THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE is a structure of imposing architecture on Cedar Street. Here the national banks of the city "clear" the daily accumulation of checks on each other. The huge vaults are protected by every known device.



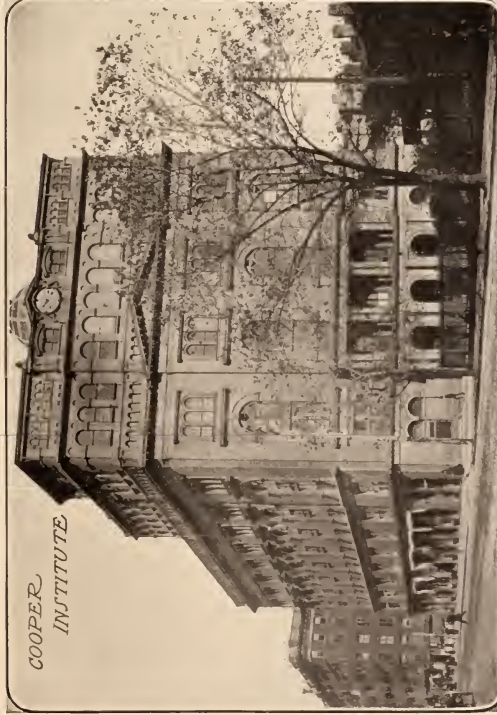
THE COSMOPOLITAN LIFE of the great city is here depicted by characteristic scenes. In certain regions, like Hester Street, where the push cart is omnipresent, many nationalities are represented, while in the region of Mott Street or Chinatown, the Celestial reigns supreme.



THE HERALD BUILDING. In Herald Square is a structure of genuine architectural beauty in the early Italian Renaissance style. It is so arranged that the machinery is in full view from the exterior.

THE HOME OF GRAND OPERA. In New York is the Metropolitan Opera House at Broadway and 39th Street. The building occupies an entire block. Here the great balls are held each season.

COOPER,
INSTITUTE



PRODUCE EXCHANGE



THE COOPER INSTITUTE was founded by Peter Cooper for charitable educational purposes. Here night schools for the poor have been attended by thousands. Later endowments have brought about the establishment of day instruction.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE is located on Whitehall Street and is one of the largest buildings in the city, having 7 1/2 acres of floor space. Transactions running into large figures take place daily in the wholesale buying and selling of produce.



MADISON SQUARE, showing the tower of Madison Square Garden and the Seward Statue by Rogers. The tower rises to a height of 356 feet, and is crowned by the gilded figure of Diana by St. Gaudens.



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL is the most beautiful church edifice in America, and ranks with famous cathedrals in foreign lands. It is built of white marble, and the building alone cost \$2,000,000. Exterior length 332 feet, breadth 174 feet. Height of spires 330 feet.



TRINITY CHURCH, Broadway at the head of Wall Street. The present structure is of brown sandstone in Gothic style, and was completed in 1846. The church society is the richest in America, and maintains beside the parent church, eight chapels, schools, a dispensary hospital and a long list of charitable enterprises



TRINITY CHURCH INTERIOR—The bronze doors which adorn the entrance were given by William Waldorf Astor in memory of his father, John Jacob Astor. The altar and reredos were presented by John Jacob Astor and William Astor in memory of their father, William B. Astor, the reredos alone costing \$100,000



GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL) Broadway and 10th Streets, erected in 1845. It is built of white limestone in Gothic style and is one of the finest church edifices in the city. The rectory, similar in design, joins the church.



TEMPLE BETH-EL, the meeting place of the Hebrews on Fifth Avenue near 24th Street is very effective architecturally with its gilded dome. Its interior is rich in carvings and riches of color.

THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION has been made famous by a peculiar incident. When Holland, the actor, died, a churchman was chosen to read the burial service. He declined, stating that there was a little church around the corner where he did this. To which Joseph Jefferson replied "God bless the little church around the corner," a name which the church has since held.



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World Dome. Park Row. St. Paul.

Washington Life

Bank of Commerce. American Surety.
Equitable. Trinity.

THE SKYSCRAPERS



Empire.

Manhattan Life.

Cable.

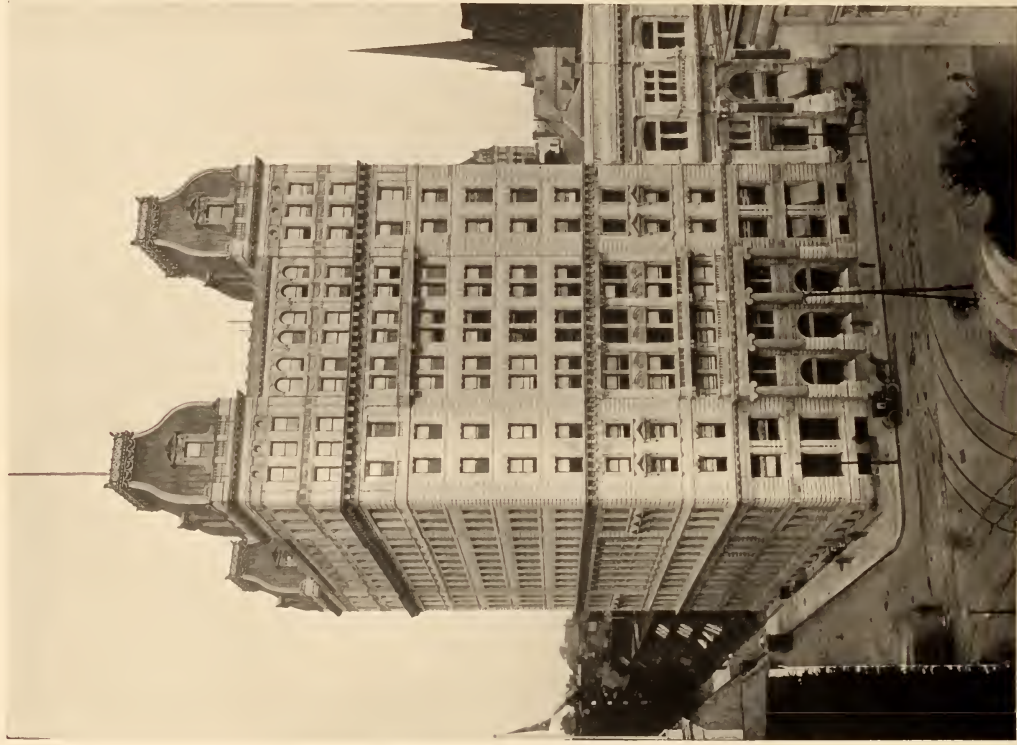
Columbia

Standard Oil

Bowling Green.

Washington.

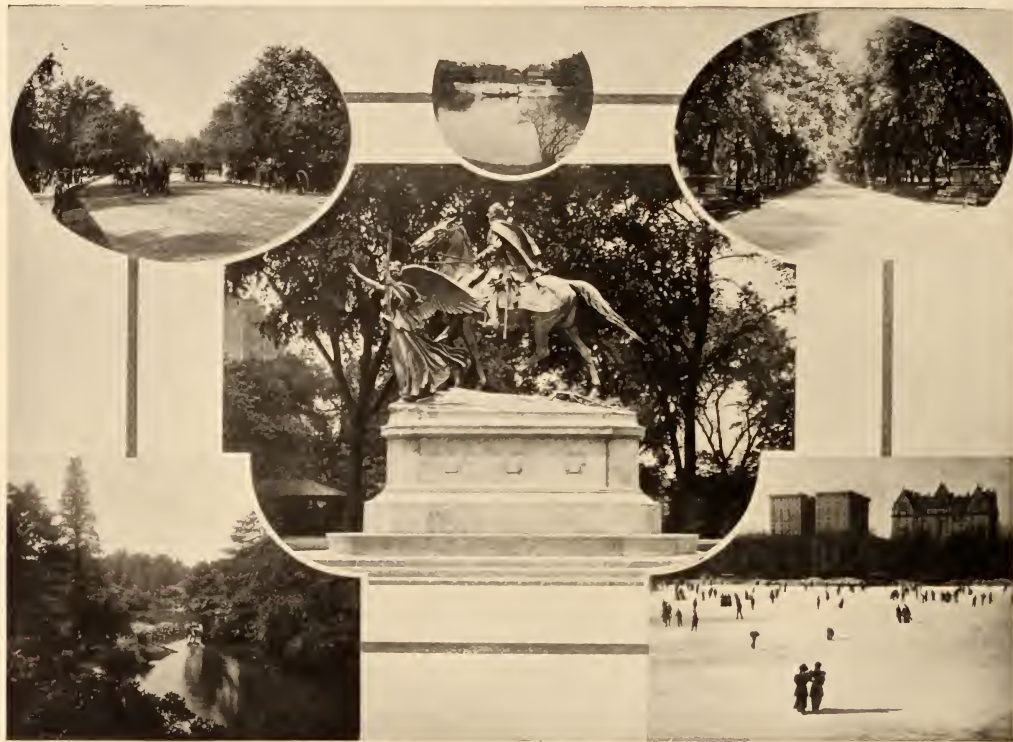
Produce Exchange.



TEMPLE BAR, located on Court and Joralemon Streets, Brooklyn, is the largest and newest office building in that borough.



NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, located on Liberty Street, is the oldest commercial corporation in the United States having been organized in 1768. The present edifice was dedicated in 1902.



CENTRAL PARK is the great playground of the city's poor as well as the rendezvous for the fashionable turnouts of the wealthy. It extends from 59th Street to 110th Street and from 5th to 8th Avenue, an area of 879 acres abounding in natural beauty. Woodland, lake, lawn and meadow unite to make this the most delightful park in the world. The center view above shows the statue of Sherman recently unveiled at the 59th Street entrance.



COLUMBUS STATUE stands at the Park entrance at 59th Street and 8th Avenue. It was made in Italy, and erected to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.



THE OBELISK was presented to the city by the late Khedive of Egypt in 1877. It is sixth in size of the famous Egyptian obelisks. Wm. H. Vanderbilt bore the entire expense of its removal and erection on its present site near the Metropolitan Museum.



THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM of Fine Arts on the 5th Avenue side of Central Park at 75th Street. The view here shown is of the new east wing recently erected at a cost of \$1,000,000. The museum contains the finest collection of paintings, statuary and antiques in America. On Sunday, the building is crowded with sightseers, ten thousand persons frequently passing through the turn-stiles in the four hours allotted to the "free" public. No art museum in the world, possibly excepting the Louvre, has so harmonious surroundings. The Park on one side and the palaces of 5th Avenue on the other are fitting environments for this magnificent gathering of art treasures.



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THE PAINTINGS IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM number over 700, among which are included many masterpieces. America is yet young in art but the New York museum is a splendid step toward excellent achievement in this direction. The original painting entitled "The Horse Fair" (No. 1) by the French artist, Rosa Bonheur (a replica being in the Louvre), is one of the most noted. No. 2 is "Lost" by A. F. A. Schenck. No. 3, "The Storm", Paul and Virginia by P. A. Col. NO. 4 "A Quartette" by Wm. T. Dannat. No. 5 "Washington Crossing the Delaware" by Leutze. No. 6 "Sheep-Spring" by Anton Mauve.



BETHESDA FOUNTAIN, Central Park, illustrating the story of the pool of Bethesda. An angel stands in the attitude of blessing the waters, while around her are smaller figures emblematic of the blessings of temperance, purity, health and peace.



MORNINGSIDE PARK

APPROACH TO MORNINGSIDE PARK, located on the west side, where a far-reaching view of the Hudson may be obtained.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



THE OBSERVATORY



THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY on 12th Street extending from Central Park West to Columbus Avenue, contains a valuable collection of specimens of the various departments of natural history, minerals, birds, insects, etc.

THE BELVEDERE OBSERVATORY occupies the highest point of land in Central Park and offers an extended view of the beautiful surroundings.



RIVERSIDE PARK AND DRIVE, lies along the Hudson from 72nd Street to 130th Street, a distance of about three miles. At 89th Street stands a pure white marble monument erected to the memory of the Soldiers and Sailors who took part in the Civil War. Dedicated 1902.



GRANT'S TOMB, Riverside Drive, corner stone laid in 1892, complete edifice dedicated in 1897 with great ceremony. The monument is 160 feet high and covers an area of 10,000 square feet.



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Morning Side Heights, formerly King's College, showing the Campus and the Hudson in the distance.



HALL OF FAME located on University Heights, was given to the New York University by Miss Helen Gould for the purpose of perpetuating the names of famous Americans.



THE FAMOUS EMPIRE RACE TRACK is located at Mount Vernon.

THE "SPEEDWAY" or Harlem River Driveway runs along the water's edge from 155th Street to 208th Street, a distance of about 2 miles. It is 100 feet wide, and is a popular boulevard for the speeding of fast horses.

HIGH BRIDGE crosses Harlem River at 175th Street. It is 116 feet high at the crown of its highest arch. The Speedway runs under it.

WASHINGTON BRIDGE is a short distance north of High Bridge and is 135 feet above high water mark.



Photo by E. R. Sanborn

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BRONX PARK lies on both sides of the Bronx River and comprises 662 acres—250 being used as a Botanical Garden and 261 as a "Zoo." Rocking Stone is a deposit of the glacial period, weighing about 50 tons, but is so perfectly poised that one may easily cause it to rock with an arm.



THE MILLIONAIRES OF NEW YORK have contributed much toward beautifying the city by the erection of many magnificent residences. No city in the world can boast so many private palaces. They comprise all classes of architecture, utilizing the most substantial and costly building material. While the exteriors are frequently ornate and elaborate the interior furnishings and decorations are luxurious in the extreme.



THE BRONZE STATUE OF NATHAN HALE executed by Macdonald stands in City Hall Park near the spot where Hale was hanged as a spy by the British during the Revolution.

THE STATUE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON by Conradt is of granite and is located near the Art Museum, Central Park.

THE BRONZE STATUE OF PETER COOPER was designed by St. Gaudens, who was himself a pupil at Cooper Union in front of which the statue stands.

THE COLOSSAL STATUE OF WASHINGTON by J. Q. A. Ward stands at the entrance to the sub-treasury building, formerly City Hall, on the exact spot where Washington took the oath of office in 1789.



THE WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE is the greatest suspension bridge in the world, with a length of 7,200 feet between terminals, a height of 135 feet at the center, and towers 355 feet high. It will be 118 feet wide and carry four trolleys and two cable tracks, two roadways, two footpaths, and two bicycle paths. Cost \$12,000,000.



CASTLE WILLIAM



AQUARIUM



EMIGRANT
STATION



DOCKS



STATUE OF LIBERTY

THE AQUARIUM was formerly known as Castle Garden, the landing place for immigrants and is now the home of a large collection of fresh and salt water fish.
 THE NEW EMIGRANT STATION, located on Ellis Island, was built in 1900, and contains commodious and sanitary quarters for handling the immense numbers of foreigners constantly arriving in New York.
 BARTHOLOMEW'S STATUE OF "LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD," was erected on Bedloe's Island in 1883 and is the most colossal statue of modern times.
 CASTLE WILLIAM, on Governor's Island, was erected as a fort in 1811. It is now used as a military prison.



PARK ROW ENTRANCE TO BROOKLYN BRIDGE during the rush hours offers a scene unequalled anywhere. Hundreds of thousands of human beings crush and struggle in the general mix-up of carts and trolley cars in the effort to board their home conveyance. It is with a view to relieve this congestion that the new East River bridge is being constructed.



BROOKLYN BRIDGE has for many years been considered the most remarkable engineering achievement of modern times. It was commenced in 1870 and required thirteen years for its completion. The original cost was \$15,000,000, since increased to \$21,000,000. The total length of the bridge and approaches is 6500 feet and the distance between the piers is 1600 feet. The volume of traffic is enormous. A never-ceasing stream of humanity passes to and fro.



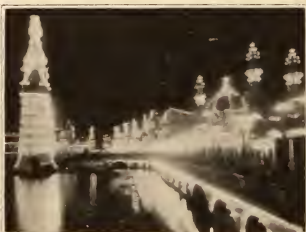
BROOKLYN CITY HALL is located on Fulton Street and in the Plaza facing it stands the statue of Beecher by Ward. The equestrian statue of Grant by Partridge stands in front of the Union League Club and represents the General as he appeared at the Battle of the Wilderness.



PROSPECT PARK—on the grounds occupied by this park much of the famous Battle of Long Island was fought in 1776 and a tablet has been erected in the "Battle Pass" to commemorate the event. At the "Plaza" stands a monument to the Soldiers and Sailors who died during the Civil War. This is surmounted by a Bronze Quadriga by Macmonnies. The drives extend over 8 miles, and the beautiful lake covers 61 acres. From the water tower an extensive view of Long Island and the Jersey Coast can be obtained.



THE BEACH



LUNA PARK ILLUMINATED



IRON PIER



ADMINISTRATION BLDG.



HINDOO



ESQUIMAUX



LUNA PARK ENTRANCE

CONY ISLAND is known everywhere. It is the great resort for inhabitants of New York, is easily reached by trolley or steamboat lines and offers no end of amusement for old and young. Here all sorts of out-door entertainments are in progress during the summer months. Merry-go-rounds, ferris wheels, concert halls attract multitudes of spectators. There is an excellent beach for bathing and numerous bath i. The latest and most ambitious undertaking in the amusement line is Luna Park. This is a development of the "midway" idea on a most elaborate scale. The scene by day is one of many varied hues and picturesque architecture, while at night electricity turns it into a veritable fairyland

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SEYMOUR DURST

